

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

From The Pilot.

Armagh.

Married, Feb. 20, at St. Mary's Catholic church, Maghera (with Nuptial Mass) by the Rev. M. Quinn, C. C. Loughlin, assisted by the Rev. A. McCann, C. C. Clonoe, Michael, son of Peter O'Hanlon, Esq., Derrystrick, Co. Louth, and daughter, Frances, daughter of Daniel Campbell, Esq., Maghera, Moy, County Armagh.

Antrim.

A venerable Ulster Nationalist has passed away in the person of Michael Diamond, at the residence of his son, Patrick Diamond, Roxborough, Crumlin. Deceased, who was in his 82nd year, was the father of the Rev. Father Diamond, Ballymore. His grandnephew was a sister of the Rev. John Cassidy, who for over fifty years was pastor of Ahoghilly and Ballymore, and erected the first churches after the Reformation at Ahoghilly and Ahoghilly.

Cavan.

Married, Feb. 26, at the R. C. chapel, Muncerought, by the Rev. James Farrelly, Adm., Patrick O'Reilly, Ryefield, third son of the late John O'Reilly, Crossfurther, Keady, third daughter of the late Patrick Tuite, Knockraheen.

Down.

Dr. Henry, Catholic bishop of Down and Connor, while presiding at a sacred concert in St. Mark's hall, Belfast, on Sunday, March 8, was taken unwell and died before he could be removed from the hall. The late prelate, who was a native of Ballycastle, County Antrim, was bishop of the diocese for a considerable number of years. Dr. Henry, who was over 60 years of age, was in apparently good health during the day and his death was due to heart failure.

Tyrone.

Died, March 6, James Keenan, Drum-bury, Arney, aged 59 years.

Recently, Miss Mary McMenamin, Maltra, Drumcree.

In the death of his sister at Maltra (Tyrone), sympathy will be widely felt with Rev. Hugh McMenamin, P. P., Buncrana, County Donegal.

In the case of the Omagh Ancient Order of Hibernians against the Great Northern Railway company, for breach of contract to run a train to Derry in connection with their annual excursion, to Moville, the decree for £1 given by Sir Francis Brady was affirmed, without costs, at Tyrone, on March 12.

Married, at the pro-cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, on the 25th of February, with nuptial mass, by the Rev. Patrick O'Mullin, C. C., Castleberg, County Tyrone, assisted by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, C. C., the pro-cathedral, Daniel McVeigh, Paisley, to Alice Mary V., youngest daughter of the late Thomas Kerrigan, Castleberg.

Cork.

The famous bells from the Church of Shandon, the merits of which have been immortalized in song, arrived recently at Liverpool by the Cork steamer, Kermarec, en route to a firm of bell foundry in Longbeach.

Married, Feb. 27, at St. Peter and Paul's church, Cork, by Rev. F. Flannery, C. C., Michelstown, assisted by Rev. William O'Donovan, P. P., Kildorrery, William, only son of Patrick Stackpole, Ballynacoy, Killyvullen, to Elizabeth (Lizzie), second daughter of the late John Meade, King street, Michelstown.

Kildare.

Married, Feb. 25, at the pro-cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, by the Rev. J. T. Kelly, C. C., uncle to the bride, assisted by the Rev. M. O'Rourke, C. C., James Flynn, Skeerles House, Arly, eldest son of the late Patrick Flynn, Colroo, Ballybrittas, to Nora M., eldest daughter of John Masterson, Ardella, Athy.

Waterford.

Mrs. Annie Lennon, a Waterford lady and a noted athlete, recently set out from Nelson's Pillar, Dublin, to walk from Dublin to Cork in forty-eight hours. She accomplished the feat of walking the 160 miles in two days.

Died, recently, Mrs. McArthur, Park Park, Terrace, Dungarvan. Recently, Maurice Quinn, Dungarvan. March 10, John Browne, printer and stationer, The Mall, Lismore. March 10, John Coleman, Peter street, Waterford. Recently, Miss Katherine Connors, Chittohera, formerly of Manchester, England.

The death of Rev. Peter Veale, a talented young Irish priest, and a native of Clutalenna, Capoequin, who was ordained some short time ago for the foreign mission, occurred recently in New Zealand. Father Veale was in a delicate state of health, but it was expected that the genial climate of New Zealand would help to restore him to his former health again; but God willed it otherwise, and he died in Auckland.

The Irish Situation.

Ireland has achieved another victory, the real meaning of which is not yet fully apparent.

Whether home rule is a mere house of commons expression of current sentiment or an index of the real feeling of the empire, is a matter of conjecture.

The decisive majority—the vote stood 315 to 157—would indicate that a vast displacement of sentiment has taken place since the days of Gladstone. Home rule as a doctrine has been clouded since its rejection by the house of lords—which raised heavy bastions against the popular demand. Those who love Ireland have at times almost despaired.

There was no Parnell—and the seat of the mighty was vacant. But the splendor of the movement could not be dimmed nor could its impact be dulled by any number of Tory garden fetes where great ladies and primrose bouquiers finally persuaded Arthur Balfour to remain in philosophic detachment, browsing upon the uplands of poetry—while Ireland was being emptied of her greatness and shorn of her strength.

The news that the prospects of home rule are taking on the gliding of the morning went crisping over the cables of the world and filtered into dark places. The vote stands at a pretty piece of sentiment—that's all, so far.

It is significant chiefly for the light it sheds on the attitude of the English people—as represented by their chosen representatives—on issues and not because it really affects the situation in which the thought of the day really finds Ireland.

A general election will be required before any liberal leader will essay the task of putting constructive legislation upon the books. Will the people of England ratify the action of the house of commons as expressed in the home rule vote so emphatically that the house of lords dare not resist the popular demand?

problematic. At any rate—while the skeptic may well smile—it is well that the non-parliamentary party is alive, if only to stir the sluggish imagination of the rather stolid British electorate.

The English sense of justice is a very rudimentary affair as applied to the Irish demands. The same delicate and robust sense which sends a Curzon to work out India's problems and does not hesitate to send those even closer to the throne to tranquille Canada is hushed and evaporate when there is question of economic or religious or social readjustment in Ireland.

Piecemeal legislation will not affect any permanent advancement. Local government bills will simply clog any comprehensive plans designed to bring about living conditions in Ireland. The greatest need of Ireland is practical economy, for that would insure attention to actual needs and a more robust feeling of independence in reference to business activity.

Observers are at a point of agreement that the Irish temperament cannot expand and do its most efficient work until it is spurred by an impulse which will drag it out of the old ruts. If the farmer's subsistence is a bare half-inch above the poverty line how can you expect a fertile country like Ireland to blossom as the rose? Our American farmers, using every modern appliance and the most advanced scientific methods of cultivation, would soon abandon the farm and strike for the rainbow of hope—if the fruits of their labor were not guaranteed.

Ireland needs schools of scientific farming; she needs technical schools; she needs men equipped with the power to use Ireland's abundant water power in manufactures. Why could not Ireland supply one-third, at least, of the shoe markets of the world? She has the untapped water power that would make Rhode Island a considerable number of years. Dr. Henry, who was over 60 years of age, was in apparently good health during the day and his death was due to heart failure.

An Irish-American worker in a shoe factory in Lynn can earn \$3.50 or—at the best season—and in a moving market—\$4 a day. He hears his associates talk shoes and their making, the little secrets of the craft, the results of carefully acquired technical knowledge. It is the atmosphere that makes the man. His mind absorbs, sponge-like, the best in the things around him.

Put him back in Ireland! He stagnates. He is beset by harassments. Local needs are ignored. He would become a more mute inglorious Milton.

Home rule would break through the case of custom. The air of Ireland would sing the song of a miraculously new industrial development. For the first time since the days of that supreme courtier of history, Elizabeth, the Irishman would take his place as a free man among his fellows.

The measure of home rule which Canada, South Africa and Australia have found it natural to express in their own way would do a work of revolutionary cleansing in Ireland. Such a small degree of progressive political liberty would not be ideal.

It would fall far short of what Irishmen in every clime demand. It would, however, be an entering wedge which is something substantial, forming a joint departure for wider growth of the national ideal.

The condition of Ireland today is disheartening. Wages are high because the population has dwindled to a mere shadowgraph of its ancient greatness. The movements to restore the ancient arts and crafts to the people have brought forth some important manifestations, but they will languish unless a deepening of the national consciousness takes place, along normal lines.

Kathleen in Hollahan, Ireland as the land of heartbreak and sorrow, has brought forth a harvest of tears. But massive art requires the sunny levels, too. You can't have a national art that is made up only of shadows.

Sir Horace Plunkett has done a great deal of good with his system of model dairies and his program of practical agricultural reform. At least his intentions have been excellent.

Lace weaving has been demonstrated as a commercial possibility and the allied arts have had a large market opened for them in these United States.

But these are fragmentary results. They have been brought about by methods that were rather haphazard and have touched the deeper roots of the ancient life of the Irish people. They have all, it is true, been aspects of the national genius. Still they have been only aspects, not the results of far-reaching reorganization of Irish life along lines of national freedom.

What Ireland needs is a supreme national voice, overflowing all monotonies and soft light, in which the genius and power of a great people would find expression. They have been voices.—Republic, Boston.

Ireland in Parliament.

(Philadelphia North American.) Ireland scored two great and distinct triumphs in the British parliament last week. On Monday night, John Redmond's home rule resolution was carried by the overwhelming majority of 156, and on Tuesday Mr. Birrell, Irish chief secretary, introduced, under the most favorable auspices, the long-asked-for bill establishing in Ireland a Catholic university.

The benefit to the home rule agitation by the adoption of Mr. Redmond's resolution, while not immediate, is one that really eventually be felt. The object of the nationalist leader in introducing it in the house of commons was to obtain from the government an unequivocal recognition of Ireland's right to self-government. This object Mr. Redmond attained to the fullest extent, and now home rule, pure and simple, is virtually one of the tenets of the great English liberal party.

No Irish nationalist expected that the government would promise to introduce a home rule bill during this session of parliament. With such large and controversial questions as education for England and Wales, a licensing bill and bills affecting agrarian legislation for Ireland and Scotland undisposed of, the government could not possibly add to its difficulties the question of home rule.

But at the next election self-government for Ireland must be one of the strongest planks in the liberal platform. By its overwhelming vote on Monday night the government has pledged itself to home rule, and a bill for its creation is inevitable, provided, always, that the liberals are re-elected to office.

That such a bill will aim to give to the Irish people the amplest measure of self-government is indicated by the acceptance by the government of Mr. Redmond's resolution as it stood. No amendment of its terms was made, and with their eyes open and fully conscious of what their vote means now and in the future, the members of the cabinet have acknowledged, to quote the terms of the Redmond resolution, that:

"The present system of government in Ireland is in opposition to the will of the Irish people, and gives them no voice in the management of their own affairs; that the system is, in conse-

quence, ineffectual and extravagantly costly; that it does not enjoy the confidence of any section of the population; that it is productive of universal discontent and unrest; and that it is incapable of satisfactorily promoting the material and intellectual progress of the people; that the reform of the Irish government is a matter vital to the interests of Ireland and calculated greatly to promote the well-being of the people of Great Britain, and in the opinion of this house the solution of this problem can only be attained by giving the Irish people the legislative and executive control of all purely Irish affairs."

In the unequivocal recognition of these facts by the powerful British government and, necessarily, by the great liberal party lies the triumph for home rule, and a great triumph it unquestionably is.

The introduction of the bill for the creation of an Irish Catholic university is in accordance with the promise contained in the king's speech at the opening of parliament. Unlike his attitude toward the home rule resolution of the previous night, Mr. Balfour, leader of the conservatives, was conciliatory, if not sympathetic, and the words of approval he bestowed upon the general outlines of the measure is a bright augury of the success that awaits it.

For very many years the right of the Catholics of Ireland to have a university of their own has been recognized by both political parties, and it was only the bitter opposition of the Orangemen of the north that stood in the way of a solution of the question. A royal commission, appointed some years ago, inquired into the whole question of higher education in Ireland, reported favorably as to the need and justice of a Catholic university, endorsed by the state, but up to the present unfulfilled promises have been the sole result.

Now, however, the vision looks brighter, and there seems every hope that the Birrell bill will pass both houses unimpeded, and thus remove one more of the many grievances of the Irish people.

A Friar's Invention.

From the Philippines, says the Franciscan Annual, comes news of a very useful discovery by a Franciscan friar, which is of considerable importance to one of the principal industries of those islands. There is there a peculiar species of banana tree, from the bark of which cloth of a very fine texture can be woven into costly fabrics. Hitherto the process of removing the rind from the soft white fibre has been both tedious and difficult. But Father Marthew Atienza, a Spanish friar of the Franciscan mission in the islands, has devised a machine by which the rind is easily and quickly removed, and in so doing has conferred a great boon upon the large weaving industry. This, however, is only one of the friar's achievements.

Irishwoman Honored by Pius X.

Mme. Rosa d'Erina has received a letter from Rome in which the cardinal-vicar, Merry del Val, writes that Pius X. is pleased to send her the apostolic benediction in connection with her work on St. Joseph's island, Ontario.

There is an interesting story in connection with this honor which came to Mme. d'Erina. She is the talented organist of Holy Rosary church, and has spent several summers on St. Joseph's island, which lies in the St. Mary's river, about twenty-five miles from Sault Ste. Marie. In 1901 Mme. d'Erina bought property on the island and she became much interested in the islanders. One day an Indian, 84 years old, came to her for advice.

For over a year Villatte, the false archbishop, who tried to establish a new religion in France, had lived on the island. In 1900 he had gone to Rome and offered his submission to the Pope. He was told to retire into a monastery and do penance, but instead he went to St. Joseph's island and started a mission among the half-breeds and Catholics.

The old Indian was aware that Mme. d'Erina was a Catholic and wanted to know if it was right for the people to attend Villatte's mass. She told him it was not, and from the superior of the Jesuits at Sault Ste. Marie obtained a full history of Villatte's rebellion against the church. She called a meeting of the villagers and read the history. Then she made them a promise that if Villatte would leave the island she would build a chapel of reparation to the Sacred Heart. Villatte was sent away, back to France, and the chapel was commenced. By last fall the framework was up and a mass had already been said, on the feast of Seven Dolours. It was this work of Mme. d'Erina which brought her the much prized honor from the Pope.

Old-Fashioned Proverbs. If you knew what age would crave, Youth would then both get and save. He that would thrive must rise by five. He that has thriven may lie till seven. In the same case to others do As you would they should do to you. An idler is a watch that wants both hands. As useless when it goes as when it stands. One today is worth two tomorrow. By doing nothing we learn to do ill: Standing pools soon fill with filth. All habits gather by unseen degrees. As brooks make rivers, rivers run to seas. Pay no moment but in purchase of its worth. He who plays with guineas in his youth may have to wait for farthings in his age. To be proud of learning is great ignorance. A miser is one who, though he loves himself better than all the world, uses himself worse. Health is the greatest of all earthly blessings; a healthy cobbler is better than a sick king.

First Catholic Mayor.

Last week the inauguration of the Hon. Cornelius F. Horrigan as mayor of Bideford, N. J., took place, the exercises being held in the city hall in the presence of a large and representative assembly. The Rev. T. P. Linnahan, permanent rector of St. Mary's church, served as chaplain. Mayor Horrigan's address dealt with the financial affairs of the city, the schools and other matters of importance. Mr. Horrigan has the distinction of being the first of his ancestry of creed to fill the office of chief magistrate in the western part of the state. He is in every way a representative Catholic. He served in the state legislature during several terms.

Catholic Good Samaritan and Proud Protestant Levite.

The organ of our Anglioman ambassador to England, the New York Tribune, recently said that before Miss Florence Nightingale's time the conditions of nursing were simply "barbarism." On another page of this week's Observer will be found an able refutation of this ignorant statement, reprinted from our esteemed contemporary, the Catholic Standard and Times of Philadelphia. In this connection it may be of interest to recall a passage from the book, "Mary Howitt: an Autobiography" (vol. 2, page 195). Writing from Switzerland to the authoress, Mr. William Howitt said: "When Florence Nightingale went forth to nurse the wounded soldiers in the Crimea, she did only a most commonplace deed, for the Catholic women of all ranks had been doing it for ages. That was not the merit of the thing. The greatness and vital merit of it was that she introduced the Good Samaritan of Catholicism to the proud Levite of Protestantism, and induced him to 'go and do likewise.'" It was as splendid a triumph over prejudice and pharisaic ignorance as ever was won by man or woman, and has not yet borne all its destined fruit."

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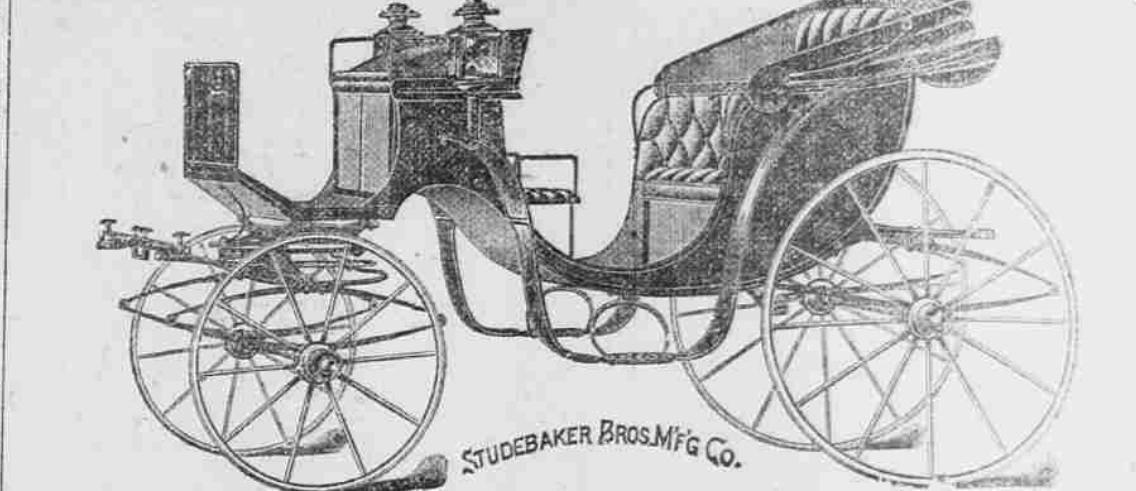
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